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Deformations of Lie brackets and representations up to homotopy

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Abstract

We show that representations up to homotopy can be differentiated in a functorial way. A van Est type isomorphism theorem is established and used to prove a conjecture of Crainic and Moerdijk on deformations of Lie brackets.

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1 Introduction

Some of the usual constructions of representations of Lie groups and Lie algebras can be extended to the case of Lie groupoids and algebroids only in the context of representations up to homotopy. These are A_∞ -, respectively L_∞ -, versions of usual representations. For Lie groupoids, the adjoint representation is a representation up to homotopy which has the formal properties one would expect, for instance with respect to the cohomology of the classifying space ([2]). For Lie algebroids, the adjoint representation is a representation up to homotopy ([1, 6]), whose associated cohomology controls the infinitesimal deformations of the structure, as expected from the case of Lie algebras.

The purpose of this paper is to compare the global and the infinitesimal versions of representations up to homotopy, and to explain an application regarding the deformations of Lie

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brackets. We construct a differentiation functor $\Psi : \hat{\mathcal{R}}\text{ep}^\infty(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}\text{ep}^\infty(A)$ from the category of unital representations up to homotopy of a Lie groupoid to the category of representations up to homotopy of its Lie algebroid. Moreover, we show that given a representation up to homotopy E of G there is a homomorphism

$$\Psi : H(G, E) \rightarrow H(A, \Psi(E))$$

from the cohomology associated to E to the cohomology associated to $\Psi(E)$. We prove a van Est type theorem, which provides conditions under which this map is an isomorphism (in certain degrees).

In [5] Crainic and Moerdijk introduced a deformation complex for Lie algebroids. Its cohomology controls the deformations of the Lie algebroid structures and arises in the study of the stability of leaves of Lie algebroids ([4]). Based on the rigidity properties of compact group actions, Crainic and Moerdijk stated a rigidity conjecture (Conjecture 1 of [5]) which gives conditions under which the deformation cohomology should vanish. In the case of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , the conjecture corresponds to the vanishing of $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g})$, for \mathfrak{g} semisimple of compact type. We will explain how representations up to homotopy can be used to give a proof of this conjecture. Since the deformation cohomology of a Lie algebroid coincides with the cohomology associated to the adjoint representation, one can reproduce the usual proof for Lie algebras ([7, 8, 9]), once the differentiation functor and the van Est isomorphism theorem have been established in the context of representations up to homotopy.

The paper is organized as follows. Section §2 contains the definitions and general facts about representations up to homotopy. In Section §3 we construct the differentiation functor for representations up to homotopy. The main result of this section is Theorem 3.14. We begin Section §4 by proving a van Est isomorphism theorem, see Theorem 4.7. We then show that by differentiating the adjoint representation of a Lie groupoid one obtains that of the Lie algebroid (Proposition 4.10). At the end we prove the rigidity conjecture of [5], which is Theorem 4.11.

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2 Preliminaries

In order to fix our conventions, we will review the definitions and basic facts regarding representations up to homotopy of Lie algebroids and groupoids. More details on these constructions as well as the proofs of the results stated in this section can be found in [1, 2]. Throughout the text, A will denote a Lie algebroid over a manifold M , and G will be a Lie groupoid over M .

Given a Lie algebroid A , there is a differential graded algebra $\Omega(A) = \Gamma(\Lambda A^*)$, with differential defined via the Koszul formula

$$\begin{aligned} d\omega(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) &= \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \omega([\alpha_i, \alpha_j], \dots, \hat{\alpha}_i, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_j, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_i (-1)^{i+1} L_{\rho(\alpha_i)} \omega(\alpha_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_i, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}), \end{aligned}$$

where ρ denotes the anchor map and $L_X(f) = X(f)$ is the Lie derivative along vector fields. The operator d is a coboundary operator ($d^2 = 0$) and satisfies the derivation rule

$$d(\omega\eta) = d(\omega)\eta + (-1)^p \omega d(\eta),$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega^p(A), \eta \in \Omega^q(A)$.

Definition 2.1. Let A be a Lie algebroid over M . An A -connection on a vector bundle E over M is a bilinear map $\nabla : \Gamma(A) \times \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$, $(\alpha, S) \mapsto \nabla_\alpha(S)$ such that

$$\nabla_{f\alpha}(s) = f\nabla_\alpha(s) \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla_\alpha(fs) = f\nabla_\alpha(s) + (L_{\rho(\alpha)}f)s$$

hold for all $f \in C^\infty(M)$, $s \in \Gamma(E)$ and $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$. The curvature of ∇ is the tensor given by

$$R_\nabla(\alpha, \beta)(s) := \nabla_\alpha \nabla_\beta(s) - \nabla_\beta \nabla_\alpha(s) - \nabla_{[\alpha, \beta]}(s)$$

for $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma(A)$, $s \in \Gamma(E)$.

The A -connection ∇ is called flat if $R_\nabla = 0$. A representation of A is a vector bundle E together with a flat A -connection ∇ on E .

Given a graded vector bundle $E = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} E^k$ over M , we denote by $\Omega(A, E)$ the space $\Gamma(\Lambda(A^*) \otimes E)$, graded with respect to the total degree. The wedge product gives this space the structure of a graded commutative module over the algebra $\Omega(A)$. This means that $\Omega(A, E)$ is a bimodule over $\Omega(A)$ and that

$$\omega \wedge \eta = (-1)^{kp} \eta \wedge \omega$$

holds for $\omega \in \Omega^k(A)$ and $\eta \in \Omega(A, E)^p$. When doing the wedge products, it is important that one takes the grading into account. See [1] a detailed explanation of the sign conventions used in the definition in the wedge product. In order to simplify the notation we will sometimes omit the wedge symbol.

Definition 2.2. A representation up to homotopy of A consists of a graded vector bundle E over M and a linear operator

$$D : \Omega(A, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, E)$$

which increases the total degree by one and satisfies $D^2 = 0$ as well as the graded derivation rule

$$D(\omega\eta) = d(\omega)\eta + (-1)^k \omega D(\eta)$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega^k(A)$, $\eta \in \Omega(A, E)$. The cohomology of the resulting complex is denoted by $H(A, E)$.

Intuitively, a representation up to homotopy of A is a cochain complex of vector bundles over M endowed with an A -connection which is flat up to homotopy. This is made precise as follows:

Proposition 2.3. There is a bijective correspondence between representations up to homotopy (E, D) of A and graded vector bundles E over M equipped with

1. A degree 1 operator ∂ on E making (E, ∂) a cochain complex of vector bundles.
2. An A -connection ∇ on E which respects the degree and commutes with ∂ .
3. For each $i > 1$ an $\text{End}(E)$ -valued i -cochain ω_i of total degree 1, i.e.

$$\omega_i \in \Omega^i(A, \text{End}^{1-i}(E))$$

satisfying

$$\partial(\omega_i) + d_\nabla(\omega_{i-1}) + \omega_2 \wedge \omega_{i-2} + \omega_3 \wedge \omega_{i-3} + \dots + \omega_{i-2} \wedge \omega_2 = 0.$$

The correspondence is characterized by

$$D(\eta) = \partial(\eta) + d_{\nabla}(\eta) + \omega_2 \wedge \eta + \omega_3 \wedge \eta + \dots$$

We also write

$$D = \partial + \nabla + \omega_2 + \omega_3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

There is a natural notion of morphism between representations up to homotopy.

Definition 2.4. A morphism $\phi : E \rightarrow F$ between two representations up to homotopy of A is a linear degree zero map

$$\phi : \Omega(A, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, F)$$

which is $\Omega(A)$ -linear and commutes with the structure differentials D_E and D_F .

We denote by $\text{Rep}^\infty(A)$ the resulting category.

Any morphism is necessarily of the form

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \dots$$

where ϕ_i is a $\text{Hom}(E, F)$ -valued i -form on A of total degree zero, i.e.

$$\phi_i \in \Omega^i(A, \text{Hom}^{-i}(E, F))$$

satisfying

$$\partial(\phi_n) + d_{\nabla}(\phi_{n-1}) + \sum_{i+j=n, i \geq 2} [\omega_i, \phi_j] = 0.$$

Remark 2.5. Let E and E' be representations up to homotopy of A . A quasi-isomorphism from E to E' is a morphism:

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \dots,$$

such that the morphism of complexes ϕ_0 induces an isomorphism in cohomology at every point. Any quasi-isomorphism ϕ induces isomorphisms in cohomology:

$$\phi : H(A, E) \rightarrow H(A, E).$$

There is a natural representation up to homotopy associated to any Lie algebroid, called the adjoint representation. It is determined by the choice of a connection ∇ on the vector bundle A . Moreover, different choices of connection give naturally isomorphic representations up to homotopy.

Definition 2.6. Let ∇ be a connection on a Lie algebroid A . The adjoint representation of A induced by ∇ is the representation up to homotopy of A on the vector bundle $A \oplus TM$, where A is in degree zero and TM in degree one, given by the following structure operator:

$$D = \partial + \nabla^{bas} + K_{\nabla}.$$

The differential ∂ on the graded vector bundle is given by the anchor, ∇ is an A -connection and K_{∇} is an endomorphism valued cochain. The latter two are defined by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\alpha}^{bas}(\beta) &= \nabla_{\rho(\beta)}(\alpha) + [\alpha, \beta], \\ \nabla_{\alpha}^{bas}(X) &= \rho(\nabla_X(\alpha)) + [\rho(\alpha), X], \\ K_{\nabla}(\alpha, \beta)(X) &= \nabla_X([\alpha, \beta]) - [\nabla_X(\alpha), \beta] - [\alpha, \nabla_X(\beta)] - \nabla_{\nabla_{\beta}^{bas} X}(\alpha) + \nabla_{\nabla_{\alpha}^{bas} X}(\beta). \end{aligned}$$

This representation up to homotopy is denoted by $\text{ad}_{\nabla}(A)$. The isomorphism class of this representation, which is independent of the connection, will be denoted by $\text{ad}(A)$.

Next we will discuss representations up to homotopy of groupoids. Given a Lie groupoid G over M , we will write s and t for the source and target map respectively. We denote the space of sequences (g_1, \dots, g_k) of composable arrows in G by G_k . Here we write the sequence in the order of the composition of functions, namely $t(g_i) = s(g_{i-1})$. Since the source and target map are required to be submersions, the spaces G_k are smooth manifolds. We will also write s and t for the maps

$$\begin{aligned} s : G_k &\rightarrow M =: G_0, (g_1, \dots, g_k) \mapsto s(g_k), \\ t : G_k &\rightarrow M =: G_0, (g_1, \dots, g_k) \mapsto t(g_1). \end{aligned}$$

The differentiable cohomology of G , denoted $H_{\text{diff}}(G)$, or just $H(G)$, is the cohomology of the complex

$$\delta : C^k(G) \longrightarrow C^{k+1}(G),$$

where $C^k(G)$ is the space of smooth valued functions on G_k , and the coboundary operator is

$$\delta(f)(g_1, \dots, g_{k+1}) = (-1)^k f(g_2, \dots, g_{k+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+k} f(g_1, \dots, g_i g_{i+1}, \dots, g_{k+1}) - f(g_1, \dots, g_k).$$

The space $C^\bullet(G) = \bigoplus_k C^k(G)$ has an algebra structure given by

$$(f \star h)(g_1, \dots, g_{k+p}) = (-1)^{kp} f(g_1, \dots, g_k) h(g_{k+1}, \dots, g_{k+p}),$$

for $f \in C^k(G)$, $h \in C^p(G)$. In this way, $C^\bullet(G)$ becomes a DGA (differential graded algebra), i.e. the coboundary operator δ is an algebra derivation

$$\delta(f \star h) = \delta(f) \star h + (-1)^k f \star \delta(h).$$

In particular, $H(G)$ inherits a graded algebra structure.

The space $\hat{C}(G)$ of normalized cochains is defined by

$$\hat{C}^k(G) = \{f \in C^k(G) : f(g_1, \dots, 1, \dots, g_k) = 0 \text{ if } k > 0\}.$$

The differential graded algebra structure on $C^\bullet(G)$ restricts to this subspace, and the inclusion $\hat{C}(G) \hookrightarrow C(G)$ induces an isomorphism in cohomology. Given a vector bundle E over M , the vector space of E -valued cochains $C^\bullet(G, E)$ is the graded vector space

$$C^\bullet(G, E) = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} C^k(G, E),$$

where

$$C^k(G, E) := \Gamma(G_k, t^*(E)).$$

As before, the subspace of normalized cochains is

$$\hat{C}^k(G, E) = \{\eta \in C^k(G, E) : \eta(g_1, \dots, 1, \dots, g_k) = 0 \text{ if } k > 0\}.$$

For a graded vector bundle $E = \bigoplus_k E^k$, the space of E valued cochains is denoted by $C(G, E)^\bullet$ and is graded with respect to the total degree. Explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} C(G, E)^k &:= \bigoplus_{i+j=k} C^i(G, E^j), \\ \hat{C}(G, E)^k &:= \bigoplus_{i+j=k} \hat{C}^i(G, E^j). \end{aligned}$$

The space $C(G, E)^\bullet$ is a graded right module over the algebra $C^\bullet(G)$: Given $f \in C^k(G)$ and $\eta \in C^p(G, E^q)$, their product $\eta \star f \in C^{k+p}(G, E^q)$ is defined by

$$(\eta \star f)(g_1, \dots, g_{k+p}) = (-1)^{kp} \eta(g_1, \dots, g_p) f(g_{p+1}, \dots, g_{k+p}).$$

The same formulas give $\hat{C}(G, E)^\bullet$ the structure of a right $\hat{C}^\bullet(G)$ -module.

Definition 2.7. A representation up to homotopy of G on a graded vector bundle E over M is a linear operator

$$D : C(G, E)^\bullet \rightarrow C(G, E)^{\bullet+1},$$

which increases the total degree by one and satisfies $D^2 = 0$ as well as the Leibniz identity

$$D(\eta \star f) = D(\eta) \star f + (-1)^k \eta \star \delta(f)$$

for $\eta \in C(G, E)^k$ and $f \in C^\bullet(G)$. We will denote the resulting cohomology by $H(G, E)$. A morphism $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$ between two representations up to homotopy E and E' is a degree zero $C^\bullet(G)$ -linear map

$$\phi : C(G, E)^\bullet \rightarrow C(G, E')^\bullet,$$

that commutes with the structure operators of E and E' . We denote the resulting category by $\mathcal{R}ep^\infty(G)$.

We call a representation up to homotopy unital if the operator D preserves the normalized subcomplex. A morphism of unital representations up to homotopy is a morphism of representations up to homotopy that preserves the normalized subcomplexes. We denote by $\hat{\mathcal{R}}ep^\infty$ the resulting category of unital representations up to homotopy.

In order to describe the structure of these representations up to homotopy, we consider the bigraded vector space $C_G(\text{End}(E))$ which, in bidegree (k, l) , is

$$C_G^k(\text{End}^l(E)) = \Gamma(G_k, \text{Hom}(s^*(E^\bullet), t^*(E^{\bullet+l}))).$$

Recall that s and t are the maps $s(g_1, \dots, g_k) = s(g_k)$ and $t(g_1, \dots, g_k) = t(g_1)$ respectively. This space has the structure of a bigraded algebra as follows: The product of $F \in C_G^k(\text{End}^l(E))$ and $F' \in C_G^{k'}(\text{End}^{l'}(E))$ is the element $F \circ F'$ of $C_G^{k+k'}(\text{End}^{l+l'}(E))$ defined by the formula

$$(F \circ F')(g_1, \dots, g_{k+k'}) = F(g_1, \dots, g_k) \circ F'(g_{k+1}, \dots, g_{k+k'}).$$

Similarly, we consider the bigraded space

$$C_G(\text{Hom}(E, E')) = \Gamma(G_k, \text{Hom}(s^*(E^\bullet), t^*(E'^{\bullet+l}))),$$

for any two graded vector bundles E and E' . By the same formula as above, this space is a $C_G(\text{End}(E'))$ - $C_G(\text{End}(E))$ bimodule.

The normalized versions of these spaces are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^l(E)) &= \{F \in C_G^k(\text{End}^l(E)) : \eta(g_1, \dots, 1, \dots, g_k) = 0 \text{ if } k > 0\}, \\ \hat{C}_G^k(\text{Hom}^l(E, E')) &= \{F \in C_G^k(\text{Hom}^l(E, E')) : \eta(g_1, \dots, 1, \dots, g_k) = 0 \text{ if } k > 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

We will also consider the space $\overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}(E))$ defined by

$$\overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E)) = \{\eta \in C_G^1(\text{End}^0(E)) : \eta(1) = \text{id}\}.$$

Remark 2.8. Given $F \in C_G^k(\text{End}^m(E))$ we define operators

$$\tilde{F} : C(G, E) \rightarrow C(G, E),$$

by the following formulas: For $k = 1, m = 0$ and $\eta \in C^p(G, E^l)$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\eta)(g_1, \dots, g_{p+1}) &= (-1)^{p+l} \left(F(g_1) \eta(g_2, \dots, g_{p+1}) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^i F(g_1, \dots, g_i g_{i+1}, \dots, g_{p+1}) + (-1)^{p+1} F(g_1, \dots, g_p) \right). \end{aligned}$$

If $k \neq 1$ or $m \neq 0$, the operator is defined by

$$\tilde{F}(\eta)(g_1, \dots, g_{p+k}) = (-1)^{k(p+l)} F(g_1, \dots, g_k) (\eta(g_{k+1}, \dots, g_{k+p})).$$

For $k = 1$ and $m = 0$, the operator \tilde{F} is a graded derivation with respect to the right $C(G)$ -module structure and respects the normalized subcomplex if and only if $F \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E))$. For $k \neq 1$ or $m \neq 0$, the operator \tilde{F} is a map of $C(G)$ -modules and it respects the normalized subcomplex if and only if $F \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^m(E))$.

Proposition 2.9. *There is a bijective correspondence between representations up to homotopy of G on the graded vector bundle E and sequences $(F_k)_{k \geq 0}$ of elements $F_k \in C_G^k(\text{End}^{1-k}(E))$ which, for all $k \geq 0$, satisfy*

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^j F_{k-1}(g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j F_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_{k-j}(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k). \quad (2)$$

The correspondence is characterized by

$$D = \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2 + \dots$$

A representation is unital if and only if $F_1 \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E))$ and $F_k \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^{1-k}(E))$ for $k \neq 1$.

Let E and E' be two representations up to homotopy with corresponding sequences of structure maps (F_k) and (F'_k) . There is a bijective correspondence between morphisms of representations up to homotopy $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$ and sequences $(\phi_k)_{k \geq 0}$ of elements $\phi_k \in C_G^k(\text{Hom}^{-k}(E, E'))$ which, for all $k \geq 0$, satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^j \phi_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) &= \sum_{i+j=k} F'_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ \phi_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^j \phi_{k-1}(g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

If E and E' are unital representations up to homotopy, then a morphism between them is a unital morphism if and only if $\phi_k \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{Hom}^{-k}(E, E'))$ for $k \geq 0$.

Remark 2.10. Let E and E' be representations up to homotopy of G . A quasi-isomorphism from E to E' is a morphism:

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \dots,$$

such that the morphism of complexes ϕ_0 induces an isomorphism in cohomology at every point. Any quasi-isomorphism ϕ induces isomorphisms in cohomology:

$$\phi : H(G, E) \rightarrow H(G, E').$$

Remark 2.11. We have defined unital representations up to homotopy as differentials on the space of cochains which restrict to the normalized cochains. On the other hand, the proof of Proposition 2.9 shows that a differential on the normalized cochains extends naturally to a differential on all cochains. Thus, one can take the equivalent point of view that a unital representation is a degree one derivation on the space of normalized cochains which squares to zero. Note that this does not conflict with the definition of cohomology: for any unital representation up to homotopy, the inclusion of normalized cochains in the space of cochains induces an isomorphism in cohomology. In what follows we will regard unital representations up to homotopy as differentials on the space of normalized cochains. From now on all representations up to homotopy are assumed to be unital, even when we do not mention it explicitly.

In order to define the adjoint representation of a Lie groupoid, one needs to choose a connection. As before, two different connections give naturally isomorphic representations. Let us first explain what we mean by a connection in this context.

Definition 2.12. An Ehresmann connection on a Lie groupoid G is a sub-bundle $\mathcal{H} \subset TG$ which is complementary to the kernel of ds and has the property that

$$\mathcal{H}_x = T_x M, \quad \forall x \in M \subset G.$$

There is an equivalent way of looking at connections which uses the vector bundle underlying the Lie algebroid of G , i.e.

$$A = \text{Ker}(ds)|_M.$$

The construction of the Lie algebroid shows that there is a short exact sequence of vector bundles over M :

$$t^*A \xrightarrow{r} TG \xrightarrow{ds} s^*TM,$$

where r is given by right translations as follows: For $g : x \rightarrow y$ in G , r_g is the derivative of the right multiplication by g , i.e.

$$r_g = (dR_g)_{1_y} : A_y \rightarrow T_y G.$$

With this, we see that the following structures are equivalent:

- An Ehresmann connection \mathcal{H} on G .
- A right splitting of the previous sequence, i.e. a section $\sigma : s^*TM \rightarrow TG$ of (ds) , which restricts to the natural splitting at the identities.
- A left splitting ω of the previous sequence which restricts to the natural one at the identities. Such a splitting can be viewed as a 1-form $\omega \in \Omega^1(G, t^*A)$ satisfying $\omega(r(\alpha)) = \alpha$ for all α .

These objects are related by

$$\omega \circ r = \text{Id}, \quad (ds) \circ \sigma = \text{Id}, \quad r \circ \omega + \sigma \circ (ds) = \text{Id}, \quad \mathcal{H} = \text{Ker}(\sigma) = \text{Im}(\omega).$$

From now on, when talking about an Ehresmann connection on G , we will make no distinction between the sub-bundle \mathcal{H} , the splitting σ and the form ω . In particular, we will also say that σ is a connection on G . Moreover, we will often say connection instead of Ehresmann connection. Observe that an easy partition of unity argument shows that any Lie groupoid admits an Ehresmann connection.

There is another version of the definition of connections which uses the target map instead of the source. The two are equivalent: any \mathcal{H} as above induces a sub-bundle

$$\overline{\mathcal{H}} := (d\iota)(\mathcal{H})$$

which is complementary to $\text{Ker}(dt)$ and, at points $x \in M$, coincides with the image of $T_x M$. Similarly, there is a short exact sequence of vector bundles over M :

$$s^* A \xrightarrow{l} TG \xrightarrow{dt} t^* TM$$

where l is given by left translations, and a connection \mathcal{H} is the same as a splitting $(\overline{\omega}, \overline{\sigma})$ of this sequence. In terms of (ω, σ) , one has

$$\overline{\sigma}_g(v) = (d\iota)_{g^{-1}}(\sigma_{g^{-1}}(v)), \quad \overline{\omega}_g(X) = \omega_{g^{-1}}(d\iota)_g(X).$$

Definition 2.13. Let σ be a connection on a Lie groupoid G . The adjoint representation of A induced by σ is the representation up to homotopy of G on the graded vector bundle $\text{Ad} = A \oplus TM$, where A is in degree zero and TM in degree one, given by the following structure operator:

$$D = \partial + \lambda + K_\sigma,$$

where ∂ is the anchor while $\lambda \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(\text{Ad}))$ and $K_\sigma \in \hat{C}_G^2(\text{End}^{-1}(\text{Ad}))$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_g(X) &= (dt)_g(\sigma_g(X)), \\ \lambda_g(\alpha) &= -\omega_g(l_g(\alpha)), \\ K_\sigma(g, h)(X) &= (dm)_{g, h}(\sigma_g(\lambda_h(X)), \sigma_h(X)) - \sigma_{gh}(X). \end{aligned}$$

We denote this representation up to homotopy by $\text{Ad}_\sigma(G)$. The isomorphism class of this representation, which is independent of the connection, will be denoted by $\text{Ad}(G)$.

3 Differentiation of representations up to homotopy

Here we will construct a differentiation functor

$$\Psi : \hat{\mathcal{R}}\text{ep}^\infty(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}\text{ep}^\infty(A)$$

from the category of unital representations up to homotopy of a Lie groupoid to those of the Lie algebroid. We prove that for a representation up to homotopy E of a Lie groupoid G , differentiation yields a van Est homomorphism $\Psi : \hat{C}(G, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \Psi(E))$.

3.1 Differentiating cochains

We will first explain how to differentiate Lie groupoid cochains to obtain Lie algebroid cochains. The computations already appeared in [3]. We reproduce them here in order to adapt the sign conventions to the case of graded vector bundles. In what follows, G is a Lie groupoid over the manifold M with Lie algebroid A .

Definition 3.1. Given a section $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$, there is a map $R_\alpha : \hat{C}^{k+1}(G, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}^k(G, E)$ defined by the formula

$$R_\alpha(\eta)(g_1, \dots, g_k) := \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} \eta(g_1, \dots, g_k, \Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(s(g_k))^{-1}).$$

Here Φ_ϵ^α denotes the flow on G of the right invariant vector field on G associated to α .

The map R_α can alternatively be described as follows: consider $\eta(g_1, \dots, g_k, (-)^{-1})$ as a smooth map from $s^{-1}(s(g_k))$ to $E_{t(g_1)}$. Differentiating this map at the point $s(g_k)$, we obtain a linear map from $A_{s(g_k)}$ to $E_{t(g_1)}$. If one applies this map to $\alpha(s(g_k))$ the result is $R_\alpha(\eta)(g_1, \dots, g_k)$. These two descriptions of R_α immediately imply:

Lemma 3.2. *For $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$, $h \in C^\infty(M)$, $\eta \in \hat{C}^k(G, E)$ and $f \in \hat{C}^l(G)$ the following identities hold:*

- a) $R_{h\alpha}(\eta) = R_\alpha(\eta) \star h$.
- b) If $l > 0$: $R_\alpha(\eta \star f) = (-1)^k \eta \star R_\alpha(f)$.
- c) If $l = 0$: $R_\alpha(\eta \star f) = R_\alpha(\eta) \star f$.

We observe that the last identity is true because we consider normalized cochains.

Definition 3.3. *We define the differentiation map $\Psi : \hat{C}^k(G, E^l) \rightarrow \Omega^k(A, E^l)$ by the formula*

$$\Psi(\eta)(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) := (-1)^{kl} \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} (-1)^{|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}} \eta$$

if $k > 0$ and to be equal to the identity if $k = 0$.

Lemma 3.4. *The map Ψ is well-defined, namely $\Psi(\eta)$ is multilinear with respect to functions on M . In the case of trivial coefficients, the map $\Psi : \hat{C}(G) \rightarrow \Omega(A)$ is an algebra map. In general, Ψ respects the module structure in the sense that for $\eta \in \hat{C}^k(G, E^l)$ and $f \in \hat{C}^m(G)$*

$$\Psi(\eta \star f) = \Psi(\eta) \Psi(f)$$

holds.

Proof. The fact that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(A) \times \cdots \times \Gamma(A) &\rightarrow \Gamma(A) \\ (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) &\mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_k} (-1)^{|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}} \eta \end{aligned}$$

is $C^\infty(M)$ -multilinear, follows from parts a) and c) of Lemma 3.2. The second assertion is a particular case of the third one, which follows from an easy computation. \square

The sequence $(G_k)_{k \geq 0}$ is a simplicial manifold called the nerve of G . The face maps of the simplicial structure are given by the formulas

$$d_i(g_1, \dots, g_k) := \begin{cases} (g_2, \dots, g_k) & \text{for } i = 0, \\ (g_1, \dots, g_i g_{i+1}, \dots, g_k) & \text{for } 0 < i < k, \\ (g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}) & \text{for } i = k. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Lemma 3.5. *For $f \in \hat{C}^k(G)$ the following identities hold:*

- a) $R_\alpha(d_0^* f) = d_0^*(R_\alpha f)$ if $k > 0$,
- b) $R_\alpha(d_0^* f) = L_{\rho(\alpha)} f$ if $k = 0$,

$$c) R_{\alpha_{k+1}} \cdots R_{\alpha_1}(d_0^* f) = L_{\rho(\alpha_{k+1})}(R_{\alpha_k} \cdots R_{\alpha_1} f),$$

$$d) R_{\alpha}(d_{k+1}^* f) = 0,$$

$$e) R_{\alpha}(d_i^* f) = d_i^*(R_{\alpha} f) \text{ for } 0 < i < k,$$

$$f) R_{[\alpha, \beta]} f = R_{\alpha} R_{\beta}(d_k^* f) - R_{\beta} R_{\alpha}(d_k^* f).$$

Proof. All but the last assertion follow from easy calculations. By fixing the first $k-1$ arguments, the last claim can be reduced to the case $\eta \in \hat{C}^1(G)$. For this case it is enough to show that

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} \eta(\Phi_{\epsilon}^{[\alpha, \beta]}(x)) = \left. \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\tau=0, \epsilon=0} \left(\eta \left(\Phi_{\epsilon}^{\beta}(t(\Phi_{\tau}^{\alpha}(x))) \bullet \Phi_{\tau}^{\alpha}(x) \right) - \eta \left(\Phi_{\epsilon}^{\alpha}(t(\Phi_{\tau}^{\beta}(x))) \bullet \Phi_{\tau}^{\beta}(x) \right) \right).$$

Here \bullet denotes the composition of the Lie groupoid G . Since Φ_{ϵ}^{α} and Φ_{ϵ}^{β} are flows of right invariant vector fields, we know that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\epsilon}^{\beta}(t(\Phi_{\tau}^{\alpha}(x))) \bullet \Phi_{\tau}^{\alpha}(x) &= \Phi_{\epsilon}^{\beta}(\Phi_{\tau}^{\alpha}(x)), \\ \Phi_{\epsilon}^{\alpha}(t(\Phi_{\tau}^{\beta}(x))) \bullet \Phi_{\tau}^{\beta}(x) &= \Phi_{\epsilon}^{\alpha}(\Phi_{\tau}^{\beta}(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Inserting these two equations in the first equation above, we obtain

$$L_{\widehat{[\alpha, \beta]}} \eta(x) = L_{\hat{\alpha}} L_{\hat{\beta}} \eta(x) - L_{\hat{\beta}} L_{\hat{\alpha}} \eta(x),$$

where the $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$ denote the right invariant vector fields associated to α and β . \square

Proposition 3.6. *The map $\Psi : (\hat{C}^{\bullet}(G), \delta) \rightarrow (\Omega^{\bullet}(A), d)$ is a morphism of differential graded algebras.*

Proof. It remains to check that Ψ is a chain map. To this end we pick $f \in \hat{C}^k(G)$ and compute

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\delta f)(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(\delta(f)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{i+k+|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(d_i^* f) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{|\sigma|+k} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(d_0^* f) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{i+k+|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(d_i^* f). \end{aligned}$$

An easy calculation using Lemma 3.5 yields the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{|\sigma|+k} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(d_0^* f) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i+1} L_{\rho(\alpha_i)} \Psi(f)(\alpha_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_i, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}), \\ \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k+1}} (-1)^{i+k+|\sigma|} R_{\alpha_{\sigma(k+1)}} \cdots R_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}}(d_i^* f) &= \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \Psi(f)([\alpha_i, \alpha_j], \dots, \hat{\alpha}_i, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_j, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}). \end{aligned}$$

These equations imply that $\Psi(\delta f) = d\Psi(f)$ holds. \square

3.2 Differentiating representations up to homotopy

Here we will show that the structure operators for a representation up to homotopy of a Lie groupoid can be differentiated to obtain a representation up to homotopy of the algebroid.

Lemma 3.7. *Given $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$ there is an operator*

$$\hat{R}_\alpha : \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}(E)) \rightarrow \hat{C}_G^{k-1}(\text{End}(E))$$

defined by the formula

$$\hat{R}_\alpha(F)(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1})(v) := \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, (\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))),$$

where $x = s(g_{k-1})$, $v \in E_x$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma(E)$ is any section such that $\gamma(x) = v$. Moreover, for any $h \in C^\infty(M)$ the following identities hold:

- a) $\hat{R}_{h\alpha}(F) = s^*(h)\hat{R}_\alpha(F)$,
- b) $\hat{R}_\alpha(s^*(h)F) = s^*(h)\hat{R}_\alpha(F)$.

Proof. In order to prove that the operator is well defined we need to show that it is independent of the choice of section $\gamma \in \Gamma(E)$. It is enough to prove that one can replace γ by $\gamma' = f\gamma$ where $f \in C^\infty(M)$ is any function with $f(x) = 1$. For this we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, (\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma'(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))) &= \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} f(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, (\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} f(x)F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, (\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))) \\ &\quad + \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} f(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, x)(\gamma(x)) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F(g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, (\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))) \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the last step we used that F is normalized. Part a) is a consequence of the fact that $\Phi_\epsilon^{h\alpha}(x) = \Phi_{h(x)\epsilon}^\alpha(x)$. The last claim follows from a simple computation using again that F is normalized. \square

We establish some further properties of the maps \hat{R}_α , which will be useful for later computations.

Lemma 3.8. *For $F \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^m(E))$ and $F' \in \hat{C}_G^{k'}(\text{End}^{m'}(E))$ the following identities hold:*

- a) $\hat{R}_\alpha(F \circ F') = F \circ (\hat{R}_\alpha F')$ if $k' > 0$,
- b) $\hat{R}_\alpha(F \circ F') = (\hat{R}_\alpha F) \circ F'$ if $k' = 0$,
- c) $\hat{R}_\alpha(d_j^* F) = d_j^*(\hat{R}_\alpha F)$ if $0 < j < k$,

$$d) \hat{R}_{[\alpha, \beta]} F = \hat{R}_\alpha \left(\hat{R}_\beta (d_k^* F) \right) - \hat{R}_\beta \left(\hat{R}_\alpha (d_k^* F) \right).$$

Proof. All the statements are established in a straightforward manner except for the last one. The identity $d)$ follows from the fact that the Lie derivative of a bracket is the bracket of the Lie derivatives, as in the proof of Lemma 3.5. \square

Definition 3.9. The map $\hat{\Psi} : \hat{C}_G^k(End^m(E)) \rightarrow \Omega^k(A, End^m(E))$ is defined by

$$\hat{\Psi}(F)(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) := (-1)^{km} \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} (-1)^\sigma \hat{R}_{\alpha_{\sigma(k)}} \cdots \hat{R}_{\alpha_{\sigma(1)}} F.$$

We observe that this map is well defined in view of Lemma 3.7.

Definition 3.10. For any graded vector bundle E , we will denote by $\Pi(A, E)$ the space of all A -connections on E that respect the degree. There is a map

$$\bar{\Psi} : \bar{C}_G^1(End^0(E)) \rightarrow \Pi(A, E)$$

given by the formula

$$(\bar{\Psi}F)_\alpha(\gamma) := \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F((\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x))^{-1})(\gamma(t(\Phi_\epsilon^\alpha(x)))),$$

for $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma(E)$.

Lemma 3.11. Suppose that $F \in \hat{C}_G^k(End^m(E))$, $F' \in \hat{C}_G^{k'}(End^{m'}(E))$, $F_1 \in \bar{C}_G^1(End^0(E))$ and $\nabla = \bar{\Psi}(F_1) \in \Pi(A, E)$. Then, the sum

$$-F_1 \circ F + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} (d_j^* F) + (-1)^k F \circ F_1$$

belongs to the normalized subspace $\hat{C}_G^{k+1}(End^m(E))$. Moreover, the following equations hold:

- a) $\hat{\Psi}(F \circ F') = (-1)^{k(k'+m')} \hat{\Psi}(F) \wedge \hat{\Psi}(F')$,
- b) $\hat{\Psi}(-F_1 \circ F + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} (d_j^* F) + (-1)^k F \circ F_1) = (-1)^{k+m+1} d_\nabla(\hat{\Psi}(F))$.

Proof. The first claim can be checked by inspection. Part $a)$ follows from Lemma 3.8. Concerning part $b)$, one computes

$$\begin{aligned} d_\nabla(\hat{\Psi}(F))(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}) &= \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{(j+1)} \nabla_{\alpha_j} \circ \hat{\Psi}(F)(\alpha_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_j, \dots, \alpha_{k+1})}_A + \\ &\quad \underbrace{\sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \hat{\Psi}(F)([\alpha_i, \alpha_j], \dots, \hat{\alpha}_i, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_j, \dots, \alpha_{k+1})}_B + \\ &\quad \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{k+1} (-1)^j \hat{\Psi}(F)(\alpha_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_j, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}) \circ \nabla_{\alpha_j}}_C. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, differentiating

$$-F_1 \circ F + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} (d_j^* F) + (-1)^k F \circ F_1,$$

and evaluating on $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}$, we observe that the part coming from $-F_1 \circ F$ gives $(-1)^{k+m+1} A$, the part coming from $\sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} (d_j^* F)$ gives $(-1)^{k+m+1} B$ and the part coming from $(-1)^k F \circ F_1$ gives $(-1)^{k+m+1} C$. \square

Corollary 3.12. *Let E and E' be graded vector bundles over M and suppose that we are given $F_1 \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E))$ and $F'_1 \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E'))$. Then there is a map*

$$\hat{\Psi} : \hat{C}_G(\text{Hom}(E, E')) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \text{Hom}(E, E'))$$

given by the same formulas as in Definition 3.9. If we denote by ∇ the A -connection induced on $E \oplus E'$ by differentiating F_1 and F'_1 , then the map $\hat{\Psi}$ satisfies the equations

- a) $\hat{\Psi}(T \circ F) = (-1)^{a(k+m)} \hat{\Psi}(T) \wedge \hat{\Psi}(F'),$
- b) $\hat{\Psi}(F' \circ T) = (-1)^{k'(a+b)} \hat{\Psi}(F') \wedge \hat{\Psi}(T),$
- c) $\hat{\Psi}(-F'_1 \circ T + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} (d_j^* T) + (-1)^k T \circ F_1) = (-1)^{k+m+1} d_{\nabla}(\hat{\Psi}(T)),$

for $F \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^m(E))$, $F' \in \hat{C}_G^{k'}(\text{End}^{m'}(E'))$ and $T \in \hat{C}_G^a(\text{Hom}^b(E, E'))$

Proof. This follows from applying Lemma 3.11 to the vector bundle $E \oplus E'$ and observing that $\hat{C}_G(\text{Hom}(E, E')) \subset \hat{C}_G(\text{End}(E' \oplus E'))$. \square

The following lemma establishes the compatibility between $\hat{\Psi}$ and Ψ , the proof is a straightforward computation.

Lemma 3.13. *For $F \in \hat{C}_G^k(\text{End}^m(E))$ with $(k, m) \neq (1, 0)$ and $\eta \in \hat{C}^p(G, E^q)$, the following identities hold:*

- a) $R_{\alpha}(\tilde{F}(\eta)) = (-1)^k \tilde{F}(R_{\alpha}\eta)$ if $p > 0$,
- b) $R_{\alpha}(\tilde{F}(\eta)) = (-1)^q \widetilde{(\hat{R}_{\alpha}(F))}(\eta)$ if $p = 0$,
- c) $\Psi(\tilde{F}(\eta)) = \hat{\Psi}(F) \wedge \Psi(\eta).$

We can now prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.14. *Let G be a Lie groupoid over M with Lie algebroid A . There is a functor*

$$\Psi : \hat{\mathcal{R}}ep^{\infty}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}ep^{\infty}(A),$$

defined as follows: If $E \in \hat{\mathcal{R}}ep^{\infty}(G)$ has structure operator

$$D = \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2 + \dots,$$

then $\Psi(E)$ is the representation up to homotopy of A on the graded vector bundle E with structure operator

$$\Psi(D) = \hat{\Psi}(F_0) + \overline{\Psi}(F_1) + \hat{\Psi}(F_2) + \dots \quad (5)$$

Given a morphism

$$\phi = \tilde{\phi}_0 + \tilde{\phi}_1 + \tilde{\phi}_2 + \dots$$

between representations up to homotopy of G , the operator

$$\Psi(\phi) = \hat{\Psi}(\phi_0) + \hat{\Psi}(\phi_1) + \hat{\Psi}(\phi_2) + \dots$$

is a morphism between the corresponding representations up to homotopy of A . Moreover, for any $E \in \hat{\mathcal{R}}ep^\infty(G)$, the linear map

$$\Psi : \hat{C}(G, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \Psi(E)), \quad (6)$$

introduced in Definition 3.3, is a morphism of chain complexes and is compatible with morphisms in the sense that

$$\Psi(\phi(\eta)) = \hat{\Psi}(\phi)(\Psi(\eta)). \quad (7)$$

Proof. We will denote the A -connection $\hat{\Psi}(F_1)$ by ∇ . First, we need to prove that the operator $\Psi(D)$ defined in equation (5) equips the graded vector bundle E with the structure of a representation up to homotopy of A . We know that the operators F_i satisfy the equations

$$\sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j (F_j \circ F_{k-j}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} d_j^*(F_{k-1}) = 0,$$

which are the structure equations for representations up to homotopy of Lie groupoids as explained in Proposition 2.9. Applying $\hat{\Psi}$ to these equalities and using Lemma 3.11, one obtains the equations

$$d_\nabla(\hat{\Psi}(F_{k-1})) + \sum_{i \notin \{1, k-1\}} \hat{\Psi}(F_i) \wedge \hat{\Psi}(F_{k-i}) = 0.$$

These are the structure equations for a representation up to homotopy of A given in Proposition 2.3. Next, we need to prove that the map $\Psi(\phi)$ defined in equation (6) is a morphism of representations up to homotopy of A . Since ϕ is a morphism from E to E' , the following identities hold:

$$\sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^{j+1} \phi_j \circ F_i + \sum_{i+j=k} F'_j \circ \phi_i + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^j d_j^*(\phi_{k-1}) = 0. \quad (8)$$

Applying $\hat{\Psi}$ to this equality and using Corollary 3.12, we arrive at

$$d_\nabla(\hat{\Psi}(\phi_{k-1})) + \sum_{j \neq 1} [\hat{\Psi}(F_j), \hat{\Psi}(\phi_{k-j})] = 0,$$

which are the structure equations for morphisms at the infinitesimal level. A simple computation shows that this construction respects the composition. We conclude that the functor Ψ is well defined.

Let us now prove that the map $\Psi : \hat{C}(G, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \Psi(E))$ is a morphism of chain complexes. We observe that Lemma 3.13 implies that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\hat{C}(G, E) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_k} & \hat{C}(G, E) \\
\Psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \Psi \\
\Omega(A, E) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\Psi}(F_k)} & \Omega(A, E)
\end{array}$$

commutes for $k \neq 1$. We still need to prove that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\hat{C}(G, E) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_1} & \hat{C}(G, E) \\
\Psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \Psi \\
\Omega(A, E) & \xrightarrow{d_{\nabla}} & \Omega(A, E)
\end{array}$$

commutes. This is a formal consequence of Corollary 3.12 c), applied to the case of maps from the trivial vector bundle \mathbb{R} with connection given by the constant section $1 \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(\mathbb{R}))$ to the vector bundle E with connection given by $F_1 \in \overline{C}_G^1(\text{End}^0(E))$.

The last claim follows immediately from part c) of Lemma 3.13. \square

We will show now that the functor Ψ constructed above behaves in a natural way with respect to the operation of pulling back representations up to homotopy. Given a morphism of Lie groupoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & Q \\
s \downarrow & & s \downarrow \\
t \downarrow & & t \downarrow \\
M & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & N,
\end{array}$$

one can differentiate it to obtain a morphism between the corresponding Lie algebroids

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & B \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
M & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & N.
\end{array}$$

Assume that $(C(Q, E), D)$ is a representation up to homotopy of Q on a graded vector bundle $E \rightarrow N$. Let $(F_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be the structure maps corresponding to D . We define $\gamma^*(F_k) \in C_G(\text{End}(\gamma^*(E)))$ by the formula

$$(\gamma^* F_k)(g_1, \dots, g_k) := F_k(\gamma(g_1), \dots, \gamma(g_k)).$$

Clearly this sequence equips the vector bundle $\gamma^*(E)$ with the structure of a representation up to homotopy of G . Observe that the pull back actually extends to a functor $\hat{\mathcal{R}}\text{ep}^\infty(Q) \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{R}}\text{ep}^\infty(G)$.

Furthermore, there is a chain map given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma^* : (C(Q, E), D) &\rightarrow (C(G, \gamma^* E), \gamma^* D), \\
(\gamma^* \eta)(g_1, \dots, g_k) &:= \eta(\gamma(g_1), \dots, \gamma(g_k)).
\end{aligned}$$

One can also pull back representations up to homotopy along morphisms of Lie algebroids in a functorial way, and in this situation the pull back of cochains also yields a map of complexes

$$\hat{\gamma}^* : (\Omega(B, E), D) \rightarrow (\Omega(A, \gamma^* E), \gamma^* D).$$

All this operations are compatible in the following sense:

Remark 3.15. Let $\gamma : G \rightarrow Q$ be a morphism of Lie groupoids and let $\gamma : A \rightarrow B$ be the induced morphism of Lie algebroids. Given a representation up to homotopy $(C(Q, E), D)$, all the faces of the following cube commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& \Omega(B, E) & \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} & \Omega(A, \gamma^* E) & \\
& \uparrow \Psi & \downarrow \hat{\Psi}(D) & \uparrow \Psi & \downarrow \hat{\Psi}(\gamma^* D) \\
C(Q, E) & \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} & C(G, \gamma^* E) & & \\
\downarrow D & & \downarrow \gamma^* D & & \\
& \Omega(B, E)[1] & \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} & \Omega(A, \gamma^* E)[1] & \\
& \uparrow \Psi & \downarrow \Psi & \uparrow \Psi & \\
C(Q, E)[1] & \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} & C(G, \gamma^* E)[1] & &
\end{array}$$

4 The van Est theorem and deformations

4.1 An isomorphism theorem

We will now prove a van Est theorem for representations up to homotopy, which provides conditions under which the differentiation map $\Psi : \hat{C}(G, E) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \Psi(E))$ induces an isomorphism in cohomology (in certain degrees).

Given a surjective submersion $\pi : M \rightarrow N$, there is a groupoid $M \times_N M$ over M with target and source maps given by the projections on the first and second component, respectively.

Definition 4.1. An elementary Lie groupoid G is a Lie groupoid that is isomorphic to $M \times_N M$ for some surjective submersion $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ which admits a section $\iota : N \rightarrow M$.

Lemma 4.2. Let G be an elementary groupoid. Then, any unital representation up to homotopy E of G is quasi-isomorphic to a unital representation up to homotopy E' with the property that the structure operator D of E' is of the form:

$$D = \tilde{F}'_0 + \tilde{F}'_1,$$

with respect to the decomposition given in Proposition 2.9.

Proof. We know that G is the groupoid associated to a surjective submersion $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ that admits a section $\iota : N \rightarrow M$. Let us denote by \mathcal{N} the unit groupoid of N . Then, there are canonical morphisms of Lie groupoids $\pi : G \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ and $\iota : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow G$. We claim that E is quasi-isomorphic to $\pi^*(\iota^*(E))$. Given an arrow $g \in G$, there is a unique arrow $\nu(g) \in G$ with the property that $s(\nu(g)) = t(g)$ and $t(\nu(g)) = t(\iota\pi(g))$. Let

$$D = \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2 + \cdots,$$

be the structure operator for E . We define a morphism of representations up to homotopy:

$$\phi : E \rightarrow \pi^*(\iota^*(E))$$

by

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \cdots ,$$

where

$$\phi_k(g_1, \dots, g_k) = F_{k+1}(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_k).$$

We denote the structure operator of $\pi^*(\iota^*(E))$ by D' and observe that it has the form:

$$D' = \tilde{F}'_0 + \tilde{F}'_1.$$

This is the case because $\pi^*(\iota^*(E))$ is the pull-back of a unital representation up to homotopy of the unit groupoid \mathcal{N} , and those are always of this form. Moreover one immediately checks that:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}'_0(x) &= F_0(\iota(\pi(x))), \\ \tilde{F}'_1(g) &= \text{id}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove that ϕ is a morphism of representations we need to establish the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^j \phi_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) &- \sum_{i+j=k} F'_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ \phi_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} \phi_{k-1}(g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For this we compute directly:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^j \phi_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) - \sum_{i+j=k} F'_j(g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ \phi_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} \phi_{k-1}(g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &= \sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^j F_{j+1}(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) - F'_0 \circ F_{k+1}(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_k) \\ &\quad - F'_1(g_1) \circ F_k(\nu(g_2), g_2, \dots, g_k) + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} F_k(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &= \sum_{i+j=k+1} (-1)^{j+1} F_j(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) - F_k(\nu(g_2), g_2, \dots, g_k) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} F_k(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &= \sum_{i+j=k+1} (-1)^{j+1} F_j(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j) \circ F_i(g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) - F_k(\nu(g_1)g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} F_k(\nu(g_1), g_1, \dots, g_j g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

The last equation holds because of the structure equations for the operator D . We conclude that ϕ is a morphism of representations up to homotopy. One also checks immediately that ϕ_0 induces isomorphism in cohomology at every point. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let G be an elementary Lie groupoid with l -connected source fibers and suppose that $E = \bigoplus_{k=a}^b E^k$ is a unital representation up to homotopy of G . Then, the map induced in cohomology*

$$\Psi : H^n(G, E) \rightarrow H^n(A, \Psi(E)),$$

is an isomorphism for $a \leq n \leq a + l$.

Proof. We can obviously assume that $a = 0$. In view of Lemma 4.2 and the fact that quasi-isomorphisms induce isomorphisms in cohomology, it suffices to consider the case where the structure operator of E is of the form:

$$D = \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1.$$

This means that the cohomology $H(G, E)$ is computed by the double complex:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \hat{C}^2(G, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^2(G, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^2(G, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \hat{C}^1(G, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^1(G, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^1(G, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \hat{C}^0(G, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^0(G, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \hat{C}^0(G, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \end{array}$$

Here the vertical lines are given by the complexes associated to ordinary representations of G . The differentiation operator Ψ induces a map of double complexes to the corresponding double complex associated to the Lie algebroid:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \Omega^2(A, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^2(A, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^2(A, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \Omega^1(A, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^1(A, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^1(A, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \\ & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & & \tilde{F}_1 \uparrow & \\ \Omega^0(A, E^0) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^0(A, E^1) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \Omega^0(A, E^2) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_0} & \dots \end{array}$$

Now, the van Est isomorphism for ordinary representations, Theorem 4 of [3], guarantees that this map induces an isomorphism in the vertical cohomology up to degree l . A standard spectral

sequence argument implies that the map also induces isomorphisms in the total cohomology up to degree l . \square

A left action of a Lie groupoid G on a manifold $P \xrightarrow{\nu} M$ over M is a map $G_1 \times_M P \rightarrow P$ defined on the space $G_1 \times_M P$ of pairs (g, p) with $s(g) = \nu(p)$, which satisfies $\nu(gp) = t(g)$ and is compatible with the units and the composition in G . Given an action of G on $P \xrightarrow{\nu} M$ there is an action groupoid, denoted by $G \ltimes P$. The base of this groupoid is P , the space of arrows is $G_1 \times_M P$, the source map is the second projection, while the target map is the action. The multiplication in this groupoid is $(g, p)(h, q) = (gh, q)$.

For all $k \geq 0$ a Lie groupoid G acts on the manifold $G_{k+1} \xrightarrow{t} M$ with action given by the formula

$$g(g_1, \dots, g_{k+1}) = (gg_1, \dots, g_{k+1}).$$

We will denote the action groupoid associated to this action by $G^{(k)}$ and set $G^{(-1)} = G$. Observe that $G^{(k)}$ is isomorphic to the groupoid associated to the surjective submersion $d_0 : G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$, where we use the simplicial face maps introduced in equation (4). In particular, $G^{(k)}$ is an elementary groupoid. There are natural diffeomorphisms

$$G_0^{(k)} \cong G_{k+1}, \quad G_1^{(k)} \cong G_{k+2},$$

and the source and target maps correspond to d_0 and d_1 respectively. We will use these identifications freely from now on. For $i = 0, \dots, k$, there are morphisms of Lie groupoids $b_i : G^{(k)} \rightarrow G^{(k-1)}$ defined as follows: At the level of morphisms, b_i is given by $d_{i+2} : G_{k+2} \rightarrow G_{k+1}$ and at the level of objects it is $d_{i+1} : G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$.

Lemma 4.4. *The following statements hold:*

1. *The sequence $(G^{(k)})_{k \geq 0}$ together with the morphisms b_i form a semisimplicial groupoid*

$$\dots G^{(2)} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{b_0} \\ \xrightarrow{b_1} \\ \xrightarrow{b_2} \end{array} G^{(1)} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{b_0} \\ \xrightarrow{b_1} \end{array} G^{(0)}.$$

2. *Let $\pi : G^{(k)} \rightarrow G$ be the morphism of Lie groupoids defined on arrows by $(g_1, \dots, g_{k+2}) \mapsto g_1$, and on objects by $(g_1, \dots, g_{k+1}) \mapsto t(g_1)$. Any morphism $\gamma : G^{(k)} \rightarrow G$ which is obtained by composing the morphisms b_i is equal to π .*

Proof. The first claim is a formal consequence of the fact that the operators d_i give the sequence $(G_k)_{k \geq 0}$ the structure of a semisimplicial manifold. For the second part we observe that $b_i : G^{(k)} \rightarrow G^{(k-1)}$ is given on arrows by $d_{i+2} : G_{k+2} \rightarrow G_{k+1}$, and therefore it does not change the first component. \square

Remark 4.5. In order to simplify the notation, we will write E for the representation up to homotopy $\pi^*(E)$ of $G^{(k)}$. The morphism b_i induces a pullback map:

$$b_i^* : \hat{C}(G^{(k-1)}, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, b_i^*(E)).$$

In view of Lemma 4.4, we know that $b_i^*(E) = E$, so we can write:

$$b_i^* : \hat{C}(G^{(k-1)}, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, E).$$

We will need the following fact.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $\flat^* : \hat{C}(G^{(k-1)}, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, E)$ be the linear map*

$$\flat^* := \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \flat_i^*.$$

Then, the sequence of maps

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{C}(G, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \hat{C}(G^{(0)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \hat{C}(G^{(1)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \hat{C}(G^{(2)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \dots, \quad (9)$$

is a long exact sequence. Moreover, applying the functor Ψ , one obtains a long exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega(A, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \Omega(A^{(0)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \Omega(A^{(1)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \Omega(A^{(2)}, E)^n \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \dots \quad (10)$$

where $A^{(k)}$ denotes the Lie algebroid of $G^{(k)}$.

Proof. Let us consider the first claim. We observe that there are natural diffeomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : G_m^{(k)} &\rightarrow G_{k+m+1}, \\ ((g_1, h_1^1, \dots, h_{k+1}^1), \dots, (g_m, h_1^m, \dots, h_{k+1}^m)) &\mapsto (g_1, \dots, g_m, h_1^m, \dots, h_{k+1}^m). \end{aligned}$$

These diffeomorphisms induce isomorphisms of vector spaces:

$$\phi^* : C^{k+m+1}(G, E) \rightarrow C^m(G^{(k)}, E).$$

Let us denote by $C_m^{k+m+1}(G, E)$ the subspace

$$C_m^{k+m+1}(G, E) := \left\{ \eta \in C^{k+m+1}(G, E) : \eta(g_1, \dots, g_i, 1, g_{i+2}, \dots, g_{k+m+1}) = 0, \text{ for } i < m \right\}.$$

Then the isomorphism ϕ^* restricts to an isomorphism:

$$\phi^* : C_m^{k+m+1}(G, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}^m(G^{(k)}, E).$$

Moreover, the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_m^{k+m}(G, E) & \xrightarrow{d_{i+m+1}^*} & C_m^{k+m+1}(G, E) \\ \downarrow \phi^* & & \downarrow \phi^* \\ C^m(G^{(k-1)}, E) & \xrightarrow{\flat_i^*} & C^m(G^{(k)}, E) \end{array}$$

commutes. Thus, if we denote by $b^* : C_m^{k+m}(G, E) \rightarrow C_m^{k+m+1}(G, E)$ the map

$$b^* := \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i d_{i+m+1}^*,$$

it is sufficient to prove that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C_m^m(G, E) \xrightarrow{b^*} C_m^{m+1}(G, E) \xrightarrow{b^*} C_m^{m+2}(G, E) \xrightarrow{b^*} C_m^{m+3}(G, E) \xrightarrow{b^*} \dots, \quad (11)$$

is exact. Let $s^* : C_m^{m+k+1}(G, E) \rightarrow C_m^{m+k}(G, E)$ be defined by the formula:

$$s^*(\eta)(g_1, \dots, g_{k+m}) = \eta(g_1, \dots, g_m, 1, g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+k}).$$

Then, one easily checks that:

$$s^* d_{i+m+1}^* = \begin{cases} \text{id} & \text{for } i = 0, \\ d_{i+m}^* s^* & \text{for } i > 0. \end{cases}$$

These relations imply that $b^* s^* + s^* b^* = \text{id}$. We conclude that the sequence (11) is exact. Since all the operators in this proof are also present in the case of the sequence (10), the same proof applies. \square

Theorem 4.7. *Let G be a Lie groupoid with l -connected source fibers and suppose that*

$$E = \bigoplus_{k=a}^b E^k$$

is a unital representation up to homotopy of G . Then, the map induced in cohomology

$$\Psi : H^n(G, E) \rightarrow H^n(A, \Psi(E)),$$

is an isomorphism in degrees $a \leq n \leq a + l$.

Proof. Clearly, we can assume that $a = 0$. Let us denote by $\flat^* : \hat{C}(G^{(k-1)}, E) \rightarrow \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, E)$ the linear map

$$\flat^* := \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \flat_i^*.$$

One can organize all these linear maps in a double complex as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \hat{C}(G, E)^2 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(0)}, E)^2 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(1)}, E)^2 \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \hat{C}(G, E)^1 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(0)}, E)^1 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(1)}, E)^1 \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \hat{C}(G, E)^0 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(0)}, E)^0 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \hat{C}(G^{(1)}, E)^0 \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

Here, the vertical operator D is the differential corresponding to the representation up to homotopy E . Note that D commutes with \flat^* because it commutes with each \flat_i^* by Remark 3.15. By Lemma 4.6 we know that the rows of this double complex are acyclic. We denote by $\text{Tot}(G)$ the total complex:

$$\text{Tot}^n(G) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, E)^{n-k}.$$

The general homological algebra argument implies that the inclusion of the first column induces an isomorphism in cohomology:

$$\flat^* : H(G, E) \rightarrow H(\text{Tot}(G)).$$

By applying the functor Ψ to the diagram above we obtain a double complex:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega(A, E)^2 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(0)}, E)^2 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(1)}, E)^2 \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \dots \\ & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega(A, E)^1 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(0)}, E)^1 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(1)}, E)^1 \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \dots \\ & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & & \uparrow D & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega(A, E)^0 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(0)}, E)^0 & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & \Omega(A^{(1)}, E)^0 \xrightarrow{\flat^*} \dots \end{array}$$

Again, by Lemma 4.6 the rows of this diagram are exact. We denote by $\text{Tot}(A)$ the total complex:

$$\text{Tot}^n(A) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \Omega(A^{(k)}, E)^{n-k}.$$

As before, the inclusion of the first column induces an isomorphism in cohomology:

$$\flat^* : H(A, E) \rightarrow H(\text{Tot}(A)).$$

We know that for $k \geq 0$ the groupoids $G^{(k)}$ are elementary. Moreover, the source fibers of $G^{(k)}$ are diffeomorphic to those of G . Therefore, Proposition 4.3 implies that for $k \geq 0$ the map:

$$\Psi : \hat{C}(G^{(k)}, E)^n \rightarrow \Omega(A^{(k)}, E)^n$$

induces isomorphisms up to degree l . The usual spectral sequence argument then implies that

$$\Psi : \text{Tot}(G) \rightarrow \text{Tot}(A)$$

induces isomorphisms up to degree l . We now consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^n(G, E) & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & H^n(\text{Tot}(G)) \\ \downarrow \Psi & & \downarrow \Psi \\ H^n(A, E) & \xrightarrow{\flat^*} & H^n(\text{Tot}(A)). \end{array}$$

For $n \leq l$ three of the maps above are isomorphism, so the fourth one also is. This completes the proof. \square

4.2 Differentiating the adjoint and deformations

Here we show that by applying the differentiation functor Ψ to the adjoint representation of a Lie groupoid, one obtains the adjoint representation of the Lie algebroid. We then use this fact together with Theorem 4.7 to prove Conjecture 1 of [5].

As before, A is the Lie algebroid of G and σ is a connection on G . That is, σ is a splitting of the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \ker(ds) \rightarrow TG \rightarrow s^*(TM) \rightarrow 0,$$

which coincides with the natural splitting over M . The choice of the connection σ induces operators, ω , $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\bar{\omega}$ as explained in Section 2. Given a vector field X on M , we will denote by \hat{X} the horizontal vector field on G determined by X , namely:

$$\hat{X}(g) = \sigma(g)(X(s(g))).$$

For a section $\alpha \in \Gamma(A)$, we will denote by $\hat{\alpha}$ the right invariant vector field on G associated with α . We also define the vector fields:

$$\begin{aligned} \check{X}(g) &:= d\iota(\hat{X}(g^{-1})), \\ \check{\alpha}(g) &:= d\iota(\hat{\alpha}(g^{-1})), \end{aligned}$$

where $\iota : G \rightarrow G$ is the inverse map.

Remark 4.8. The connection σ on G induces a connection ∇ on A by the formula:

$$\nabla_X(\alpha)(p) = [\hat{X}, \hat{\alpha}](p), \quad p \in M. \quad (12)$$

The vector fields $\hat{\alpha}$ and \check{X} are projectable with respect to the target map t and they project onto the vector fields $\rho(\alpha)$ and X , respectively. This implies the identity

$$[\rho(\alpha), X] = dt([\hat{\alpha}, \check{X}]).$$

Lemma 4.9. *Let $ad_{\nabla}(A)$ be the adjoint representation of A induced by ∇ , where ∇ is determined by σ as above. Then the A -connection part of $ad_{\nabla}(A)$ is given by the formulas:*

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\alpha}^{bas}(X) &= [\rho(\alpha), X] - dt[\hat{\alpha}, \hat{X}], \\ \nabla_{\alpha}^{bas}(\beta) &= [\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}] - [\hat{\alpha}, \widehat{\rho(\beta)}]. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.10. *Let G be a Lie groupoid equipped with a connection σ and denote by ∇ the induced connection on A . Then*

$$\Psi(\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G)) = \text{ad}_{\nabla}(A).$$

Proof. Let us write the structure operator of $\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G)$ as:

$$D = \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2.$$

Clearly, $\hat{\Psi}(F_0) = \hat{\Psi}(\rho) = \rho$ is the coboundary operator in $\text{ad}_{\nabla}(A)$. Next, we need to prove that

$$\nabla_{\alpha}^{bas}(X) = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_{\alpha}(X). \quad (13)$$

Let us fix a point $p \in M$ and set $U = dt \left([\hat{\alpha}, \check{X}] \right) (p) = [\rho(\alpha), X](p)$, $V = -dt \left([\hat{\alpha}, \hat{X}] \right) (p)$ and $Z = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_\alpha(X)(p)$; we have seen that $\nabla_\alpha(X) = U + V$. We need to prove that $U + V = Z$. If we denote by Φ the right invariant flow associated to $\hat{\alpha}$, the flow associated to the vector field $\rho(\alpha)$ is given by $t\Phi_\epsilon$. More explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(X(t\Phi_\epsilon(p))), \\ V &= - \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(\sigma_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)}X(p)). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, using the property that

$$(\Phi_\epsilon(p))^{-1} = \Phi_{-\epsilon}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))),$$

we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} Z = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_\alpha(X)(p) &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F_1((\Phi_\epsilon(p))^{-1})(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F_1(\Phi_{-\epsilon}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt(\sigma_{\Phi_{-\epsilon}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))}(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))). \end{aligned}$$

This expression can be written as:

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} W(\epsilon, \epsilon),$$

where

$$W(\epsilon, \zeta) = Dt \circ D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ D\Phi_\zeta(\sigma_{\Phi_{-\zeta}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))}(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))).$$

Clearly,

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} W(\epsilon, \epsilon) = \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} W(\epsilon, 0) + \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} W(0, \epsilon).$$

Thus, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(\sigma_{t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))}(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))))) + \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_\epsilon(\sigma_{\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p)}(X(p))) \\ &= \underbrace{\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(X(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))}_{U} + \underbrace{\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} Dt \circ D\Phi_\epsilon(\sigma_{\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p)}(X(p)))}_{V} \\ &= U + V. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used the fact that the connection on G coincides with the canonical one at the identities. We will now prove that

$$\nabla_\alpha^{bas}(\beta) = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_\alpha(\beta).$$

Let us set $Q = [\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}](p)$, $R = -[\hat{\alpha}, \widehat{\rho(\beta)}](p)$ and $S = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_\alpha(\beta)(p)$. We need to prove that $Q + R = S$. To this end, we expand Q and R :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(\beta(\Phi_\epsilon(p))), \\ R &= - \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(\sigma_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)}(\rho(\beta)(p))) \end{aligned}$$

and compute S :

$$\begin{aligned} S = \bar{\Psi}(F_1)_\alpha(\beta)(p) &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F_1((\Phi_\epsilon(p))^{-1})(\beta(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} F_1(\Phi_{-\epsilon}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))(\beta(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))). \end{aligned}$$

This expression can be written as:

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} T(\epsilon, \epsilon),$$

where

$$T(\epsilon, \zeta) = D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ D\Phi_\zeta(F_1(\Phi_{-\zeta}(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))(\beta(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))).$$

Clearly,

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} T(\epsilon, \epsilon) = \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} T(\epsilon, 0) + \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} T(0, \epsilon).$$

Thus, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ F_1(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))(\beta(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p)))) + \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_\epsilon \circ F_1(\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p))(\beta(p)) \\ &= \underbrace{\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon}(\beta(t(\Phi_\epsilon(p))))}_Q + \underbrace{\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_\epsilon \circ F_1(\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p))(\beta(p))}_{R'} \\ &= Q + R'. \end{aligned}$$

We only need to show that $R = R'$. For this we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} R' &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_\epsilon \circ F_1(\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p))(\beta(p)) \\ &= - \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_\epsilon \circ \omega_{\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p)} \circ l_{\Phi_{-\epsilon}(p)}(\beta(p)) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ \omega_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)} \circ l_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)}(\beta(p)) \\ &= \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ l_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)}(\beta(p)) - \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ \sigma_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)} \circ Ds \circ l_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)}(\beta(p)) \\ &= [\hat{\alpha}, \check{\beta}](p) - \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} D\Phi_{-\epsilon} \circ \sigma_{\Phi_\epsilon(p)} \circ Dt(\beta(p)) \\ &= 0 + R = R. \end{aligned}$$

We are left with proving that $\bar{\Psi}(F_2) = K_{\nabla}$. Instead of computing this directly, we will show that it is a formal consequence of the previous equations and the naturality of the differentiation process with respect to pullback, as explained in Remark 3.15. First, we observe that the statement is true for a groupoid with injective anchor map, as a consequence of the structure equations for a representation up to homotopy. Using the notation of Subsection 4.1, consider the Lie groupoid $G^{(0)}$ associated to the action of G on itself, and the morphism of Lie groupoids $b_0 : G^{(0)} \rightarrow G$. The connection σ on G induces naturally a connection $\tilde{\sigma}$ on $G^{(0)}$. Since the anchor map of $G^{(0)}$ is injective, we know that $\Psi(\text{Ad}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(G^{(0)})) = \text{ad}_{\tilde{\nabla}}(A^0)$. Moreover, the natural morphism of the underlying complexes, given by the derivative of b_0

$$Db_0 : \text{Ad}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(G^{(0)}) \rightarrow b_0^*(\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G)),$$

is a morphism of representations up to homotopy. By differentiating this morphism we obtain:

$$Db_0 : \text{ad}_{\tilde{\nabla}}(A^{(0)}) \rightarrow b_0^*(\Psi(\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G))).$$

On the other hand, the same morphism of chain complexes gives also a morphism:

$$Db_0 : \text{ad}_{\tilde{\nabla}}(A^{(0)}) \rightarrow b_0^*(\text{ad}_{\nabla}(A)).$$

Because the map of complexes is surjective, we conclude that:

$$b_0^*(\text{ad}_{\nabla}(A)) = b_0^*(\Psi(\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G))).$$

On the other hand, the map b_0 is a submersion, therefore the pull-back operation is injective and hence $\text{ad}_{\nabla}(A) = \Psi(\text{Ad}_{\sigma}(G))$. □

In [5], Crainic and Moerdijk introduced a deformation cohomology associated to a Lie algebroid A , denoted $H_{\text{def}}(A)$. They proved that in degree two this cohomology controls the infinitesimal deformations of the Lie algebroid structure and stated a rigidity conjecture (Conjecture 1), which generalizes some rigidity properties of compact Lie groups. This conjecture follows from our previous results:

Theorem 4.11. *[Conjecture 1 of [5]] If A is a Lie algebroid which admits a proper integrating Lie groupoid G whose fibers are 2-connected, then $H_{\text{def}}^2(A) = 0$.*

Proof. It is Theorem 3.11 in [1] that for any Lie algebroid A and any connection ∇ on A , there is a natural isomorphism

$$H_{\text{def}}(A) \cong H(A, \text{ad}_{\nabla}).$$

Thus, we only need to prove that the cohomology with respect to the adjoint representation vanishes in degree 2. Let us choose a connection σ on the Lie groupoid G and denote by ∇ the induced connection on A . Then, by Theorem 3.14 and Proposition 4.10, we obtain a map:

$$\Psi : \hat{C}(G, \text{Ad}_{\sigma}) \rightarrow \Omega(A, \Psi(\text{Ad}_{\sigma})) \cong \Omega(A, \text{ad}_{\nabla}).$$

Since the fibers of G are 2-connected, Theorem 4.7 implies that this map induces an isomorphism in cohomology in degree 2. Finally, since G is proper, Theorem 3.35 of [2] implies that $H^k(G, \text{Ad}_{\sigma}) = 0$ for $k > 1$. This concludes the proof. □

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